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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

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DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4, 1821. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1855. WHOLE NUMBER ISSUED 1795.

Choice Poetry.

MOUNTAIN MUSINGS.

The lordly merchant, in his hall,
Reasons his gains with pride;
His bales of spice, his gems of price,
And wharf and warehouse wide.
He frowns, aye, on dainty fare,
His garb's the blush-red wine;
And yet he's a poor man
Yet would I change for mine!
For mine's the mountain air,
The breezy, starry sleep,
Up to the hills, and crowded on heath,
To view the noiseless upread bounds,
And bless, adore, for away.

Oh, I would rather sit marble dames,
Still, cavern-vaulted, gaze;
Rest many yet on mountain top
Than bow or dwell a slave.
On mountain peak the Prophet first
God's awful mandate knew;
On mountain peak the Jews did rest,
That here the Design view.
Then ye whose hands do weary toil,
With care or sorrow cross,
Come, climb with me Nieve Caillaw's brow,
And let your thoughts, like Heaven soar,
Ascend from thence to Heaven.

The whistler hath a quiet look
Within his clustered cell;
He ponds o'er some goodly book
Till peals the reaper bell
Far through his lair unstuffed door,
Like gentle streams that glide
All smooth and still through level place,
With sunshine on their side.
That stillest path, I envy not.
Such peace ill suiteth me
Oh, better for the wave-tossed lake
The pine-crowned crag, the forest brake,
And edge of heather free!

That trickling rill that creeps your lips,
Not flowing through glen,
Or else the spring that bursts from rocks,
Like tears that rugged men.
Hark! Cyprus wins each flower sweet,
Or sweeps of Mermion,
Prune soul ever about, like those hills,
As true a heart!
Then, in their solemn solitude,
Oh, other thoughts
And where their bosom right is read,
The valley clasps their lonely vales,
A wreath man is never and loved,
To wreathe with pure fame.

Pictures of Life.

AN ADVENTURE IN A RUSSIAN CONVENT.

BY FRANCES BROWN.

I heard the following story in the parlor of an old country house near Chelmsford, one long evening last June, when the rain was beating on the light growing gray. The narrator was the widow of a merchant who had realized many years of successful trade. He had at length given to romance of my kind, but the told her tale like one who had seen and could not forget the facts, and I thought it too curious to escape printing in her own clear and circumstantial style.

When I and Mr. L—— first went to Petersburg, said the lady, it was the custom for everybody who was one to a family called Khrasakoff, residing in what was thought the oldest part of the city, near the Smolnoi. The head of the family was a merchant, then resident in London, to whom my husband had letters of introduction. Regarding a till of exchange, and he thought it was small honor to know such people. They were rich, and that was all. Besides, my husband having made his fortune in the Baltic trade, and followed (it was said) by large presents the hand of an impoverished Boird's eldest daughter, with whom he rose to a high rank above business in Russia, where I first knew him, and both, both father and mother were dead. The family consisted of two sons and three daughters, all grown up, and married; and it was governed or maintained by the only sister of the deceased merchant, who, I suppose, when she had resided in the house for thirty years, (of her husband's family I have forgotten the name) but he had been Khrasakoff's partner, and died suddenly. Whatever were her husband's faults, lives for the arrangement. Madame Ritzoff had not only the complete control of the household, but the whole management of the business, being appointed sole guardian and executrix by the merchant's will. Madame Ritzoff was also her husband's agent, he could not have chosen a better trustee. Every one told me the family was rich, yet Madame Ritzoff allowed of no extravagant habits. The young ladies and gentlemen were frugally clothed. Their dresses were cut in their native sheepskin; and no thing beyond rye bread, sour cabbage, soup, and the very smallest of fish, ever appeared, or permitted, except at the Easter feasts, or when company was there. Then the table groaned with about three times every winter. On those occasions things were always managed in a handsome though old-fashioned style. Plate loaded the plate, wine, and dresses were solemnly laid by from one feast day to another; but having little acquaintance with the interior of the Khrasakoffs' home under Madame Ritzoff's administration, I can say nothing about it.

Our introduction was courteously received. Mr. L—— knew all the members of the family, and three parties for our first winter in Petersburg. I need not say how long it seemed. Eight months of frost and snow, and such snow, and ice; but we grew accustomed to that, and in some degree grew accustomed to the Russian life. The young people were well-bred, agreeable, and accomplished. All could play and sing, dance and skate, and speak fluently either in French or German, about everything allowed to be talked of in society. Even Madame Ritzoff understood those languages as well as most people, but she generally spoke Russian, and the one thing she did not understand was that nothing thought, said or done in all the house should be a secret. She was curious, uncertain, she watched the guests, she watched the very furniture; and never could understand why she was not served. The lady might have been absent sixty, but how long her sight on the same chair would have been difficult to imagine—for she was large, and solid, and unshaken, as one of the granite columns of St. Isaac's. I know not why those huge masses of rock (which I had seen in a previous summer excursion) always seemed to me like Madame Ritzoff, or Madame Ritzoff, except that she had an indescribable look and height of forehead, which I could not call fine, and her features were handsome, but all had that Tartar type of fullness, on relations, of whom the young people seemed to know nothing; but they were accustomed to it, and thought nothing of it. I went on in that old city, to which the deceased merchant had been so long and so profitably wedded. Therefore, the eldest daughter, particularly liked to describe a silver candlestick, with seven branches, and was fond of telling how the father did presented to his wife. Indeed, the eldest daughter, Khrasakoff, curiosity would have tempted me to inquire; but there was about them what I have observed in many Russians, an impenetrability of getting on confidential terms, however friendly one might be. Madame Ritzoff did not conceal the zeal, but was by no means pleased to see it observed; and the secret which I never but cost on a Polish lady, who chanced to look at it, made me resolve to keep clear of that subject.

One thing which surprised me still more about the family was, the ready and apparently cheerful obedience rendered to their aunt. She still was a law to the sisters. The brothers went out and in according to her pleasure, and nobody seemed to laughter the wish to offend, or the necessary two rigid. The unquestioning submission to authority, in which Russians in all ranks are trained, might have accounted for this; but the Khrasakoffs also made boast of the glory of affection to the eldest old lady. Their talking leave of her but for an hour was quite a tender ceremonial; and in returning from the briefest absence, they flew to salute Madame Ritzoff. If the good woman believed in their love, she received its demonstrations like her rightful dues. All their acquaintances agreed in it was more than genuine; but I was unchristian enough to stand in doubt of it, till the beginning of the following year.

By that time the northern winter was on to in all its rigor. Temporary shops and coffee-houses were set up on the Neva, for sport and river lay under the same solid ice. There were long nights of brilliant starlight, and short three hours of foggy day, filled with the sound of sledge bells, the cries of hot tea, and hot every-thing, in good time: the clearing of firewood, and frozen meat: and the voices of bruised-cut pressants, singing their rude village hymns in search of charity. The inhabitants of the great houses did their utmost against the mighty frost, with stoves and double windows. What the poor did, I know not, nobody knows anything about them in Russia; but our servants were discreetly carried for the enjoyment of Ingthish blankets, and I rejoiced in fure better and cheaper than ours here in London. New Year's Day in Petersburg falls on our twelfth of January, because "the holy Russian people" hold fast by old style. The day, as well as the coming week, is generally devoted to a sort of domestic festivity, like that of our English Christmas. Families gather home their scattering branches, friends visit each other; and in the second referred to I became the guest of the Khrasakoffs. The Finnish gulf had not been so completely frozen for years as it was in 1———, having some uncertain effects to arrange at Revel, went down with a sledge party at the end of December; but great tracks appearing in the ice, the party soon returned to their quarter, travelling was thought so dangerous that he and his friends decided on remaining in Petersburg for the winter. Soon after the arrival of the party, the Khrasakoffs gave a ball

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WEEKLY EDITION, BETWEEN 80,000 AND 90,000.

In issuing their Prospectus for 1855, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well informed with the character of a paper which has attained a circulation unprecedented in the annals of periodical literature, and which, in the short space of a year and a half, has reached the enormous number of TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND. Their object will be, not to attempt a novelty, paper for the benefit of which, their old friends may be induced to subscribe, but to improve the paper they have already. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected, or procured from the best sources, and the publication is conducted on principles of morality, and strictly non-partisan.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly Issues of the Old, Established Life, Information and Literary Journals of Europe; Sketches of Character, Manners and Society; Book Notices; and a Book Note List are included among the useful information to be constantly found in the Post.

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☞ We submit a few Notices of the Post from Its Exchanges:

This is one of the few papers we have received this week with pleasure and thought. Instead of lumbering both, its manager appears to understand the difference between a good thing and a bad one. It supplies the best literary talent, and spares no pains or expense. As a family paper, over the left by and gone of the world, it is just what it ought to be, and you will be very sure to like it.—*Saturday Visitor, Pittsburgh.*

It is deservedly one of the most popular parlor papers of the day.—*Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia.*

We have received a number of this excellent family paper, and cannot but admire it. It is one of the best papers of the kind we have seen, and we regret it is one of the best literary papers we have seen. The editor's articles are also well written with energy, and take a liberal, independent, and patriotic view of men and things.—*Jersey Blue, Camden, N. J.*

We regard it as the best of the Philadelphia literary papers. Its editorials are written with ability, and its miscellaneous matter is carefully selected.—*Saturday Jokester, Pa.*

The editorial department is conducted with ability and skill, and the news department, for a weekly paper, is unusually complete and reliable. All things considered, the Post is not excelled, for family reading, by any paper that we know of.—*Saturday Visitor, Pittsburgh.*

☞ TO EDITORS—Editors who give this above notice (including one notice), for their editorial columns, shall be entitled to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

Life in Paris.

CAUSE OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION—A GREAT MAN OF FRANCEDOM—A MUSICAL FAILURE—A ROYAL VISITOR—A SETTING DEAR AND A RISING ORDER—WHAT SHALL WE EAT?

PARIS, Nov. 29, 1855.

Mr. Editor of the Post:

In recent journalistic, diplomatic and de lay had marked the commencement and progress of the Exhibition, that no one believed, when the announcement to that effect appeared in the Moniteur, that the closing ceremony of the Inauguration of the Relais would really take place on the 15th of the month. In the first place, so striking could be removed from the building until the various objects which the Crystal Palace had been compelled with, the experience of all the foreign exhibitors led them to conclude that it would be absolutely impossible to get the goods in proper formalities in time to clear out their wares by the appointed time; secondly, the mere packing and removing of the goods, in many cases so fragile as well as so costly, would require a much longer time than the ten days allowed for that purpose by the Government; and lastly, procrastination had been so constantly rule for everything relating to the Exhibition, ever since the first stone of the Palace had been laid, that the exhibitors as well as the public, counted fully upon a putting-off of the final ceremony until the close of the year.

Yet once, however, the unpunctuality which was destined to find itself mistaken. On the 1st of November, the Nave of the Palace, and the portions of the Upper Galleries contiguous to it, were closed to the public, as had been announced; and the work of packing and removing the immense their contained was pushed forward with such celerity and despatch, that everything was removed by the appointed day.

Great praise has been awarded by the papers to the promptitude and good management which have marked the proceedings of the British exhibitors, who had the order to "clearing" with the utmost readiness, and when the day for commencing the work of removal arrived, at once put on an official staff of workmen, and cleared off their goods with a celerity that contrasted strongly with the fussing and dilatoriness of some of their neighbors. In the present case, however, no such murderous was permanent enemy any portion of the exhibitors; and the lately occupied compartments were taken immediately in hand by the government officials, and "removed" in neglecting any goods fashion.

No sooner were the portions of the building required for the ceremony of the closing cleared of their contents, than the carpenters and decorators took possession of the space so lately occupied by the most splendid examples of industrial Art; and so well did they work, that the transformation of the locality went on as if by magic, and—for the first time to the existence of the Great Show—everything was ready by the appointed hour.

The Emperor had decided that the ceremony of the 15th should be as imposing as the lavish outlay of money and taste could make it; and, at the sum of $40,000 was appropriated to this purpose, the most extensive means were confided to the most skilful functional-planners of Paris, it would be difficult to imagine anything more imposing in its way than the spectacle presented by the interior of the Palace of Industry on the occasion of the grand ceremony which has just terminated so appropriately an event of existence of the brilliant Exhibition.

Happily for the five-and-thirty thousand spectators who had received tickets for the occasion, the day, though very cold, was dry, and a faint gleam of November sunshine (a very different thing by the way, from the mellow glory of your delicious Indian summer) peeped out occasionally from the grey canopy overhead. The approaches to the Palace were scarcely changed, except that a few additional stacks of flags, (French, English, Turkish, and Sardinian,) were placed near the principal doors, and numerous sentries from the United Service and England, &c., which had taken the Night of Industry under their charge to be admitted into the Nave of the Palace, were stationed in twos at gaily-colored controls, outside the doors on the occasion of the entrance.

The doors were opened at ten o'clock, and the spaces reserved to each nation in the body of the Nave, (described in my letter of the 22nd) gradually filled, the different nations (each distinguished by a detachment of its own flag,) vine mingled, thanks to the assistance of the commissionaires, with the utmost success, a result which was duly appreciated by all who had witnessed the confusion that used to attend the like on the day of the opening, waiting for the shouting away of the sacra of goods that obstructed the passages; and the Band reminded the pioneer that followed the admission of the instrumentals queue.

In the centre of the northern side of the Nave, on the edge of the *ci-devant* American Department, and exactly opposite the Grand Entrance, a raised platform was erected; and upon this was the Throne, a sort of tent, composed of crimson velvet hangings, ranged loosely entwined in gold, supported by two rosy-gilded pillars adorned with eagles, and surmounted with the Imperial Crown—a Two great arm-chairs, all gilding and embroidery, for the Emperor and Empress, occupied the centre of the dais; and smaller ones, without arms, but in the same style, were placed on either side of them for the Prince Imperial, Princess Mathilde, his daughter, and the Duke of Cambridge, who had come to Paris the night before to assist at the ceremony. Behind the throne, was placed another row of seats destined for a "chosen few" among the most illustrious personages of the Army, the Navy, and the Court. Round the base of the Throne, which was reached by four steps, and covered entirely with crimson velvet, was spread a superb carpet of the Gobelins loom of three hundred francs products in which Industry and Art are so intimately blended, that the former seems to be rendered, while the latter—and the platform, thus richly covered, was adorned with the busts of some of the great and the great Paris lenaeum—placed upon pedestals, and, their achievements and their names—hailed by the pair of great glass chandeliers by Barchard, of Paris, and other beautiful objects, tastefully arranged. On either side of the Throne were rows of elegant seats, arranged, on the left for the Corps Legislatif and for the Ambassadors and their wives; beyond those were the spaces reserved for the Senate, Legislative Chamber, Judges, Barristers, Members of the Institute, Parish Priests of Paris, &c. The splendid costumes of the Judges and Barristers, and the elegant toilettes of the ladies and gentlemen of the Court—so fresh and novel to the limited experience and local taste of the state efforts of Court milliners could make them—contrasted extremely enough with the humbler portions of the Priests and the Men of the Law, who looked, in their quaint garb, as though they had just stepped out of the old pictures in their ancient halls and chapter-houses.

A broad carpeted aisle was left open down the entire length of the aisle, in front of the Throne and the brilliant assemblage of the ladies and embroidered personages just enumerated. Along this aisle, on the side next the Throne, were erected trophies composed of the objects which had won the Grand Medal; each trophy being marked by a banner of green silk, with a medallion containing the number of the class to which it belonged, and the letter N, with laurel-wreaths tastefully painted in imitation of bronzed and therefore of the Nave, and the Galleries, were hung with a drapery of crimson velvet, lined and fringed with gold, gracefully looped up with a band of cloth of gold and the power of the Normans and Anglo-Saxons, and the progress of Science, and Art, and of assuming Canada, and Australia, and India, and China, and Japan, and call or unpleasant than swallowing a bear; and is lately stood it, such as baker's bread has not.

Now the truth is, the power of the Normans compared to that of this government is simply contemptible; and as long as Napoleon and not choose to recognize the existence of their settlements, and to treat with them as a power of the earth, might properly be ignored. But, Canada having established the Territory of Utah, and the Mormons having established the State of Deseret, they have now, in the eyes of the proper government of that territory.

I know that the recently-started doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty" applies just as well to Utah as to Kansas—and that, according to this doctrine, the people of Utah have the right to frame their own constitution, and to form their own domain, the rest of the Union cannot prevent them. But the doctrine of "squatter Sovereignty" leads to the most monstrous results, is another reason with us for condemning it.

Here we are, professedly the foremost race of all the world, and yet we are willing to say that the Father of All has given into our possession. Are we to—we, the whole people—submit to the will of a few thousand men, who are planted in that vast territory? Have we a right to—we, the people of the United States—to

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1856.

Congressional News.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On the 18th, the Senate continued on Pacific Railroad resolutions, on motion of Mr. Weller.

On the 19th, Mr. Mallory obtained leave for instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of the interest of the Government, or assigning other securities, within sixty days, to the several States entitled to the same, and to report to the Senate; to consider the question of the payment of the principal of the public indebtedness, and to report by bill or otherwise.

On the 20th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill, which was agreed to, by a vote of 28 to 23.

On the 21st, Mr. Clayton presented the petition of Cyrus W. Field, and others, praying for a grant of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, and he requested the hope that in order to expedite the business, the petition might be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Hale objecting, the Senate proceeded to ballot, and the following were appointed:

Committee of Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Hunter, Pearce, Toombs, Wilkinson, Bright, and Weller.

Committee on Finance—Messrs. Benjamin, Biggs, Thompson of Kentucky, Bayard, Fessenden, Pratt, Clay, Pugh and Mallory.

Committee on Commerce—Messrs. Benjamin, Biggs, Thompson of Ky., Bayard and Wilson.

Committee on Military Affairs—Messrs. Jones, Toombs, Rusk and Slidell.

Committee on Naval Affairs—Messrs. Fessenden, Gwin, Jones, Yulee and Wade.

Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Houston, Jones of Tenn., Fitzpatrick, Dodge, Bell of N. H. Thompson of N. J., and Riggs.

Committee on Public Lands—Messrs. Bell, Thompson of N. J., Bell of Tenn., Jones and Slidell.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Pratt, Clay, Pugh and Mallory.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Benjamin, Biggs, Thompson of Ky., Bayard and Wilson.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Rusk, Houston, Toombs, Jones, Rusk and Slidell.

Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Pearce, Bell of N. H. Thompson of N. J., Fitzpatrick and Dodge.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Bell of N. H. Houston, Fessenden and Pratt.

Pensions—Messrs. Jones of Iowa, Clay, Thompson of New Jersey, Seward and Gwin.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown, Atkins, Mallory and Pearce.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Dodge, Yulee, Wade, Fessenden, Mallory and Benjamin.

Claims—Messrs. Douglas, Jones of Iowa, Cobb, Bell of N. H. and Seward.

Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Evans, Wright and Cobb.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Bayard, Jones, Hale, Fessenden and Wade.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Collamer and Brown.

Library—Messrs. Foster, Cass and Bayard.

Printing—Messrs. Fessenden, Pratt and Bayard.

The first named of the gentlemen on each of the committees is the chairman.

On the 22d, Mr. Seward presented the petition of the 5th Ward Mission Sunday School, of Auburn, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

On the 25th, the Senate proceeded to the 30th ballot for Speaker, the result of which was declared as follows:

On the 26th, the voting proceeded to the fifty-second ballot, when the House adjourned to Wednesday next.

On the 27th, the voting proceeded to the fifty-seventh ballot, when the House adjourned to Thursday next.

On the 28th, the voting proceeded to the fifty-ninth ballot, when the House adjourned to Friday next.

On the 29th, the voting proceeded to the fifty-seventh ballot, when the House adjourned to Saturday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 18th, the balloting progressed up to the 28th ballot, when the House adjourned to Monday next.

On the 19th, the House progressed to the 30th ballot for Speaker, when it adjourned to Wednesday next.

On the 20th, the voting proceeded to the fifty-second ballot, when the House adjourned to Thursday next.

On the 21st, the House progressed to the 53d ballot for Speaker, when it adjourned to Friday next.

Mr. Mordecai, believing nothing could be accomplished by a longer session, moved to adjourn.

Mr. Cumback announced that there would be a meeting of the Republican members of the Anti-Administration members to-night.

The motion to adjourn was carried.

The House then adjourned.

On the 22d, Mr. Mordecai, one of the members-elect appeared, and, being sworn, will be a meeting, to-night of all the Anti-Administration members.

On the 23d, the House proceeded to the 54th ballot for Speaker, when it adjourned to Monday next.

On the 25th, the House proceeded to the 55th ballot, when it adjourned to Tuesday next.

On the 26th, the House proceeded to the 56th ballot, when it adjourned to Wednesday next.

On the 27th, the House proceeded to the 57th ballot, when it adjourned to Thursday next.

On the 28th, the House proceeded to the 59th ballot, when it adjourned to Friday next.

On the 29th, the House proceeded to the 60th ballot, when it adjourned to Saturday next.

General News.

LATER FROM EUROPE

The steamship Baltic arrived at New York on the morning of the 18th, bringing Liverpool dates to the 1st inst., one week later.

Cotton has declined 1/2d., and the sales for the week were 48,000 bales.

Flour has declined 6d. per bbl., and Wheat 1d. per bushel.

Canada have advanced to 49f.

There is no important intelligence from the seat of war.

The principal feature of the news of the week is the speedy departure of Count Orloff, who has completed the mission, and Austria assuming—in the opinion of the London Times—that the prospects have been smoothed to the point at which the Conference can be left to itself. Orloff is expected to arrive at Vienna on Sunday, a present with the Western Powers, and then the assembling of the Congress will follow.

The terms are said to be: Russia acceding to the guaranteed Independence of the Danubian Principalities, and to the neutralization of the Black Sea. Both parties are to continue the preparations for hostilities until the terms of peace shall be entered upon up to a date agreed upon.

All this is probably premature, but the hopes for peace are strong.

The London Morning Advertiser says the Russian preparations are delusive and unsubstantial fabrics of what the Czar would fain have a right to demand, and what is required to satisfy the exigencies of the country.

The excitement respecting American affairs has almost entirely subsided.

The Dutch Conference met on the 20th, but could be said to do nothing.

The King of Prussia, in his speech to the Chambers, maintains decidedly the pacific and neutrality of Prussia.

There is nothing important from Asia or the Black Sea.

The Steamship Arago arrived at Southampton on Friday morning, the 15th inst.

She brings the following details of the battle of Inkerman and the operations materially from the previous telegraphic reports:

The official statement of the allies has been issued, giving the blockade of the White Sea, on and other Outstations.

The Overland Mails from India arrived at Marseilles on Thursday, the 24th ult.

Despatches received at Vienna state that Count Orloff had left St. Petersburg to attend the general offensive operations on the 9th of November, and to assume the command.

The force of the Allies at Kertch and Lenkoi had been considerably augmented, amounting to 45,000 men.

The military contracts for the Navy supplies have been taken at much lower rates than was expected. Beef was taken at average of beef was £7 7s., and £9 for pork per tierce.

The Queen's Birthday Ball extended to 10,000 packages, and were accepted at £34@35 10s.

American Stocks have improved, with large sales.

The three per cent. closed at Paris at [illegible]

The King of Sardinia arrived at London on the 20th, and was received with great enthusiasm.

Gen. Canrobert left Copenhagen for Paris, on the 20th inst.

The Grand Duke Constantine, commander of the French fleet in the Baltic Sea, departed.

The operations at Sebastopol, preparatory to the Spring campaign, were being actively prosecuted.

The latest Berlin rumor as to negotiations is, that a Congress of the secondary German powers is to be held at Dresden, to discuss the diplomatic exposition of sentiment as to the war. The assembling of Russian Ambassadors at the Conference is confirmed by a report that Count Buchholtzen, the Russian Ambassador accredited to Austria, is ordered to repair to St. Petersburg, leaving Count Orloff to represent Russia at Vienna. With respect to Cucubey's mission to Berlin, and Brunnow's to Stockholm, it is said in the former case that the success of his mission is limited to having engaged Prussia to support the Four Points as the basis of any future negotiations, and, therefore to be more active than that of Austria; while in the latter case the Four Points are to be more active than that of Austria; while in the latter case the Four Points are to be more active than that of Austria; while in the latter case the Four Points are

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We annex a few Notices of the Post from its Exchanges:

This is one of the few large papers filled with life and thought, instead of lumbering trash. Its management is marked by liberality, courtesy, ability and tact. It employs the best literary talent, and spares no pains or expense. As a family paper, one of literary and general intelligence, we cordially commend it.—*Cayuga Chief, Auburn, N. Y.*

It is a paper of the largest size, and is edited with ability. It is highly spoken of by its readers, some of whom have clung to it for the last quarter of a century. It is too well and favorably known to need lengthy commendation. It tells its own story each week, and if you send for it once, you will be very sure to do so again.—*Valley Times, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.*

We regard it as the best of the Philadelphia literary papers. Its editorials are written with ability, and take a comprehensive view of whatever is discussed.—*Echo, Johnstown, Pa.*

The editorial department is conducted with ability and skill, and the news department, for a weekly paper, is exceedingly full and complete. All things considered, the Post is not excelled, for family reading, by any paper that we know of.—*Gazette, Fulton, New York.*

This is one of the oldest weekly papers in Philadelphia. It has lived on through all weathers—adversity has tossed it, and prosperity filled its sails—and yet it is the same staunch, strong barque.—*Spectator, Oquawka, Ill.*

We are in weekly receipt of this invaluable family journal, and should feel very much at a loss without it, as we consider it the best literary paper now published in the United States, without any exceptions.—*Democrat, Cambridge, Md.*

TO EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (sending our terms,) for their editorial columns, shall be entitled to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

Life in Paris.

CLOSE OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION—A GROUP OF FLAMINGOES—A MUSICAL FAILURE—A ROYAL VISITOR—A SETTING STAR AND A RISING ONE—"WHAT SHALL WE EAT?"

PARIS, Nov. 29, 1855.

Mr. Editor of the Post:

So much irresolution, dilatoriness and delay had marked the commencement and progress of the Exhibition, that no one believed, when the announcement to that effect appeared in the *Moniteur*, that the closing ceremony of the Distribution of the Medals would really take place on the 15th of this month. In the first place, as nothing could be removed from the building until the various exigencies of the Custom House had been complied with, the experience of all the foreign exhibitors led them to conclude that it would be absolutely impossible to get through the requisite formalities in time to clear out their wares by the appointed time; secondly, the mere packing and removing of the goods, in many cases so fragile as well as so costly, would require a much longer time than the ten days allowed for that purpose by the Government; and lastly, procrastination had been so constantly the rule for everything relating to the Exhibition, ever since the first stone of the Palace had been laid, that the exhibitors, as well as the public, counted fully upon a putting-off of the final ceremony until the close of the year.

For once, however, the sagacious public was destined to find itself mistaken. On the 1st of November, the Nave of the Palace, and the portions of the Upper Galleries surrounding it, were closed to the public, as had been ...

Two great arm-chairs, all gilding and embroidery, for the Emperor and Empress, occupied the centre of the dais; and smaller ones, without arms, but in the same style, were placed on either side of these, for Prince Jerome, Princess Mathilde, his daughter, and the Duke of Cambridge, who had come to Paris the night before to assist at the ceremony; while, behind these, was placed another row of seats destined for a "chosen few" among the most illustrious personages of the Army, the Navy, and the Court. Round the base of the Throne, which was reached by four steps, and covered entirely with crimson velvet, was spread a superb carpet from the Gobelins—one of those marvellous products in which Industry and Art are so intimately blended, that the former seems to be absorbed, and, as it were, idealized by the latter—and the platform, thus richly covered, was adorned with the finest vases of Sevres and the great Paris bronzes—placed upon pedestals, and filled with flowers and exotic plants—flanked by the pair of great glass chandeliers by Baccharat, of Paris, and other beautiful objects, tastefully arranged. On either side of the Throne were rows of elegant seats, set apart, on the left for the Court, on the right for the Ambassadors and their wives; beyond these were the spaces reserved for the Senate, Legislative Chamber, Judges, Barristers, Members of the Institute, Parish Priests of Paris, &c. The splendid costumes of the Ambassadors, and the elegant toilettes of the ladies and gentlemen of the Court—as fresh and modern as the latest prescriptions and most elaborate efforts of Court milliners could make them—contrasted curiously enough with the immemorial garb of the Priests and the Men of the Law, who looked, in their quaint garb, as though they had just stepped out of the old pictures in their ancient halls and chapter-houses.

[illegible]

SATURDAY
EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1855.

ALL THE CONTENTS OF THE POST ARE SET UP EXPRESSLY FOR IT, AND IT ALONE. IT IS NOT A MERE REPRINT OF A DAILY PAPER.

TERMS, &C.

The terms of the Post are $2, if paid in advance—$3, if not paid in advance. For $5, in advance, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent in the city to one address, and in the country to one Post Office:

4 Copies,		$5,00 Per Annum.
8 "	(and one to the getter up of the Club,)	10,00
13 "	(and one to the getter up of the Club,)	15,00
20 "	(and one to the getter up of the Club,)	20,00

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address ...

[illegible]

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

VIVIA: A STORY OF LIFE'S MYSTERY.

In accordance with the new arrangement, we design commencing this story by Mrs. Southworth, author of "The Deserted Wife," "The Lost Heiress," &c., in the first paper of January next.

It would be quite an accommodation to us, if persons getting up clubs for the new year, would send them in as early as possible, in order that we might be able to regulate the size of our edition. In view of the again prosperous condition of the country, and the small price of a paper like the Post, as compared with the high price of almost everything else, we think we ought to receive a liberal increase of our subscription list the coming season. With a little activity on the part of our numerous friends, at least ten thousand names might be added to our circulation during the next three months. Not that our present list is at all to be complained of, but that we like to keep Moving On, Moving On!

A NOVELET FROM MRS. HENTZ.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that we have made an arrangement with MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, author of "Marcus Warland," "Linda," "The Planter's Northern Bride," &c., for an original Novelet from her talented and popular pen, which we design laying before them at the close of Mrs. Southworth's novelet.

THE MORMONS.

Horace Greeley, now in Washington, writes to the *Tribune* that he recently met a gentleman not long from the Salt Lake. He says:

[illegible]

... speedy and righteous dealing with this Mormon abomination which the occasion demands.

Do you think the men of the Revolution, Washington, Adams and Jefferson, would have tolerated Polygamy as an institution, even for an hour, in a territory of the United States? No, truly. They knew too well that to institute just and pure institutions in the unpeopled territory which the Creator had entrusted to their guardianship, was a solemn duty, for the proper performance of which the nation would be held strictly accountable. And they did their work, in their day and generation, with a freedom from selfishness, and with a single eye to the good of the great regions for which they were legislating, which it would become the statesmen of these degenerate days to imitate. But we confess we feel very little hope that such an unselfish and truly Christian example will find any response in the political leaders of this generation. Passion and prejudice have become the ruling spirits of the hour, and the voice of wisdom, and the plainest dictates of duty, are as nothing to men who neither desire to know what is wise, or feel constrained to perform what is simply just and right.

THE SEWING MACHINE.

While lying home-bound, on a recent afternoon, we heard the clatter of the sewing-machine, doing good service in another apartment. Whereupon we pencilled the following, the somewhat impromptu character of which may perhaps excuse its short-comings:—

I.

Other poets may dream of the triumphs of steam,
The Engine of Water and Fire,
But I will not sing of so wheezy a thing,
Or descend to a tea-kettle lyre.
I'll raise the loud strain till the streets ring again,
And the alleys ye truly may ween,
For a subject more human, man's last gift to woman,
The rat-tat of the Sewing Machine.

II.

Mankind had been humming "the good time is coming,"
The world over ten years and a day.
When first sprung the thought with blessing so fraught,

[illegible]

And the maid in the cottage, bending over her pottage,
Saw the work of days crowded into hours.
And wherever a mother, surrounded by pother,
Sat stitching in silent despair,
Came the news like the dawning of some brighter morning,
When ev'n she should have moments to spare.

IV.

Then praise to his coming, whose thoughts on home running,
On the weak staggering under their load,
First gave wife and mother this proof 'bove all other,
Woman's tears not unseen drew the road.
And praise the wise Spirit, from whom we inherit
All the good things that 'round us are seen,
For that good gift to woman, and to every one human,
The rat-tat of the Sewing Machine. H. P.

FOR CITY READERS.—Dr. Hall, in his Journal of Health, says:

A baker averages two hundred and sixty-five pounds of bread from each barrel of flour, and you pay for it at the rate of near seven cents a pound, for a New York loaf costs 6¼ cents, and I have not lately seen one that weighed a good pound; then, suppose you get your flour at twelve dollars a barrel, the same barrel would make you two hundred and sixty-five pounds of bread, or would yield you eighteen dollars and fifty cents' worth, at bakers' prices, giving you a clear saving of six dollars and fifty cents on each barrel; and this, at the rate of a barrel of flour a month, would be a saving of over seventy-eight dollars a-year, to be paid to prevent helpless and forsaken children from falling into starvation and crime, instead of being paid to bakers, guiltless of ever having sold a single loaf of pure bread, made from flour A No. 1.

There is scarcely a family in New York which does not consume two barrels of flour a-year, averaging ten dollars a barrel, for persons of moderate means do not usually purchase the best brands; and even at this figure of two barrels a-year, there would be a saving of over seventeen dollars a-year, which a family of very moderate means could thus bestow in charity annually, and not be a dollar the poorer; for the time spent in baking this bread, would require exercise, which would result in health and strength and ability to perform an amount of labor in other departments of the family, largely remunerative, above what it would otherwise be.

The only actual loss would be the extra fuel; but where a fire has to be made in the kitchen daily, anyhow, the "little more" necessary to bake bread would be trifling, and with a proper supervision over the cook, would be almost nothing.

A considerable per centage of some bakers' bread is made out of potatoes, costing at most a cent a pound, and sold in the shape of bread, at six cents a loaf, yields an advance of three hundred per cent. The alum used to whiten the bread is sold at an equal advance.

There is a phrase at the "Corn Exchange" of some meaning to wit, Sour Flour, of which bakers are liberal purchasers. This includes flour which has become musty, the sunken in boats and ships and soaked for days, weeks or months in bilge water, this is mixed with good or fair flour, never the prime article, and ...

[illegible]

Clippings.

[illegible]

General News.

[illegible]

NEWS ITEMS.

[illegible]

... Robert Mallet, of ...

[illegible]

The Cherokees, by a recent act of their Legislature, will admit a white man to the rights of citizenship among them, upon his application to one of the clerks of their district courts for a license to marry, and his taking an oath of allegiance to support the constitution and laws of the Cherokee nation, and not to seek legal redress out of the nation.

[illegible]

... instructions to Minister Wheeler not to recognize the new Nicaraguan Government, but which could not have been received by him before he did so, Mr. Parker H. French, it is reasonable to suppose, will not be received here as the accredited Minister of that Government.

We understand that a railroad is building on Staten Island, and will be completed some time next summer. It is intended to run in connection with the Camden and Amboy line, and it is believed the running time between Philadelphia and New York will be considerably lessened. The time from Camden to Amboy is now, if we remember correctly, a little over one hour and a-half, and from that point to New York, about one hour and three-quarters by steamboat. As the speed by rail cars is much greater than that by boats, it is believed by the proposed railroad connection the running time between the two great cities may be reduced to about two hours and a-half.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—William Sumner, of Milton, the young man who was the victim of the recent cowhiding affair, died yesterday, it is supposed, from the injuries received. Messrs. Coburn and Dalton, who committed the assault in revenge for a supposed criminal intercourse with their wives, have been arrested, and are awaiting a further investigation.

TROOPS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The 9th Regiment Infantry, now at Fort Monroe, Va., under command of Col. Wright, have been ordered to California, from whence it is thought they will promptly be sent to the seat of the Indian war. They are expected to sail from New York on the 14th inst. Including officers, this fine regiment will probably number 900 men. It is one of the new regiments created by Congress at its last session.

Samples of a white blackberry have been received at the United States Patent Office, from Hon. John Law, of Evansville, Indiana. ...

[illegible]

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1855.

REMARKS.—There has been but a limited amount of ... [illegible] ... but the demand has fallen off. Sugar and Molasses has been in fair request, but the want of stocks has materially restricted operations. Hemp and Hides are unchanged. The Iron market continues depressed, and prices have a downward tendency. Lead is scarce and prices are advancing. In Lumber no change. In Naval Stores and Oats there is a steady business doing without change in prices, except for Spirits of Turpentine, which is lower. Plaster has advanced. Provisions continue to come forward very slowly, and there has been but little doing. Rice is unchanged. Cloverseed is scarce, and has again advanced. Tobacco is quiet. Wool is held firmly. In Freights there is but little activity.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has been but little activity in the Flour market since our last notice. The export demand has been quite limited, and with moderate supplies, unfavorable accounts from Europe by the Baltic, and an accumulating stock, holders have been compelled to submit to a decline of full 50c per barrel. ... There has been a steady demand for the supply of the retailers and bakers within the range of these prices. Rye Flour has been dull, and prices have receded 12½c. ... Corn Meal has been in moderate request ...

Inspections of Flour and Meal for the week ending ...

Bbls of superfine		21,639
Do	Fine	639
Do	Middlings	141
Do	Rye	726
Do	Corn Meal	3,989
Punchcons		[illegible]
Condemned		[illegible]
Total		30,143

Exports of Breadstuffs from the United States, to Great Britain and Ireland, since Sept. 1, 1855:

[illegible]

General News.

LATER FROM E...

[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1856.

Congressional News.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On the 18th, the Senate was in session on Sunday Bill, and was continued on motion of Mr. Weller.

On the 19th, Mr. Howard offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of repealing the proprietary bills for the support of the Government, or assigning other authority for the same; and that the Committee have power to report by bill or otherwise. The resolution was agreed to.

On the 20th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 21st, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill. The object was to avoid the evils of night sessions.

On the 22d, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 24th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 25th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 26th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 27th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 28th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 29th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 30th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 31st, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 1st, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 2d, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 3d, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 4th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 5th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 6th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 7th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 8th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 9th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 10th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 11th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 12th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 13th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 14th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 15th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 16th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 17th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 18th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 19th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 20th, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 21st, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 22d, Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Homestead Bill. This being opposed by Mr. Crittenden, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill.

On the 23

Selected Poetry.

SICK AND IN PRISON.

FRAUDS CARRIED ON THROUGH THE MAILS.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

a committee from the church aforesaid, with the request that he would throw their congregation into with a specimen of his preaching, with the additional favor of a sermon "for publication" to the "apparent coldness and formality of metropolitan sermons," that might result from his exhibition. At any rate, it would be gratifying to him to see for himself, what the travelling world had said of him and his sermons; but that he cared particularly about the matter, so far as his ministry was concerned, had he would like to have his people know that their minister had attracted the attention of distinguished characters from abroad. So he replies in his spontaneous correspondence, intimating that he should have no objection to taking charge of the "spacious" church; and enclosing a dollar and a half, to purchase the book of sermons, which he had the modesty to enlighten that he is sacrificing too large a portion of his slender salary, for indulgence in the extravagant luxury.

It is almost needless to add, that the dollar and a half went to the "bottom" from which the traveller returns," and that our clergyman did not, to the best knowledge, display "that deep perception of human nature," which so often returned to the mind of the admiring Committee.

The operations of this worthy were soon stopped by the Mare Tord, postmaster, who having received letters from some of the shrewder members of the reverend body, relating the above epistle, gave the matter in charge to the police, whose movements alarmed the rogue, and blew up the game, before the letters containing money had arrived. Enough came, however, to show that he had not been disturbed, he would have feathered his nest comfortably with the spoils of those whom he had plucked.

These letters, remaining uncalled for, because he found" in due course of time, and were returned with their contents to their authors; doubtless refreshing the heart of many a sorrowing minister, who supposed he had but won the last of his money, and had given up all hopes of receiving the promised quid pro quo.

I learn as a sort of epistolary curiosity, a letter addressed to Comelem by one of his intended victims, which was sent under cover to the New York post-master, with the request that he would read and deliver it, if he knew the whereabouts of the person over addressed to.

"——, March 23, 1846

"Mr. A. D. Comelem,

"Sir:

"I see an account of a communication from you, in the 19th inst. of whom forwarding contents I have no title to believe, that if you are the very subject of, and not ignorant of the fact that the act of 3d[illegible] you can be employed in marriage ceremonies letters or any other. If so you must, you have at any time heard a discretion from any [illegible] that the principles which it mentioned have produced no little repentance upon your conscience, and that you are desirous to be turned to your maturity.

"These considerations, sir, in addition to those you may have heard on the occasion referred to, (if there ever was any such occasion,) induce me to address you upon the subject of your letter. It might be predicable for you to recall. I would recommend to your serious attention the [illegible] in the following saying of the wise man:—

"The getting of treasures by a lying tongue, is a vanity tossed to and fro of them that seek death.—Prov. 21, 6.

"You have expressed a hope to sit under my ministrations. Now it would be prudent for me to give words I now address to you, and if you feel any such desire, I would say that I am willing to preach for you and I feel, at present, that I can do so with a degree of personal with the reflection. How much better it is to put wisdom than gold! Let me exhort you to be sober, be clean from sin, for whoremongers and adulterers God will judge. Flee also the occasion to the passages quoted for you, and which I hope will hereafter be more prudently employed than in attempting to perform the part of 'a word to obedy's' clothing.'

"Your well-wisher, O. J. Y.

"P. S. If you are unable to read the above, I will repeat again, and to be delivered over the Sabbath, your name, denomination, or station, or indeed, to any member of any congregation, will secure you a good [illegible] and another will furnish you with the [illegible] out of your intended presence, beforehand. I will endeavor to send my discourse on Sunday next. I get a great profit."

"For what we need, but what we crave:
Do Thou, oh Lord, in mercy grant."

If however, circumstances like some that I read thereon, of great interest to those concerned, should prevent a visit to our place, I hope you will manage to be acquainted with the substance of the couplets of the ring thing, who, I understand, is an eminent, talented man. And I trust that your good sense and piety will agree as well on the question of his merits as mine have in those of science."

Further comment on this case is unnecessary; and we would only say that any one supposing an imposition of any such kinds as the foregoing, need not be prevented from inflicting in a manner more complete, by the charitable thought, "This person could not be such a rascal!" for it is a truth that should be well known and acted upon, that no amount of hypocrisy, deceit or audacity in lies great to be practised by intoxicated the effect which fashionable devices are to some extent exposed in these pages.

THE ONION SEED TRICK.

"If you have nots, prepare to shed them now."

The next ingenious "dodge" to which I am called upon to call attention of readers, is one which might be styled double-barrelled, inasmuch as it brought down both editors and farmers simultaneously.

The agricultural portion of community has been much exercised of late years on the subject of seed. Astounding stories have circulated through the newspapers from time to time, concerning the wonderful productiveness of certain kinds of seed, and prices have in some instances been demanded for these choice varieties, which rendered one of the items of a laying hen of the right breed would earn money for her owner more than the whole product would. It really seemed to be the belief of many enthusiastic persons, that one pint of the knights, by careful culture, to a pitch of perfection that would almost render it independent of the cultivator's further care, and to be a fit place to stand on. If an improved seed was to do it all. Accordingly, the demand for it obtain and which could be warranted under all circumstances to produce heavy crops, (which of course can always be done after a certain fashion alone, by feeding it out to fowls,) this seed would be eagerly sought for, and, on the other hand, by the public-spirited efforts of "Mr. Josh D. Sargent," notwithstanding the glowing prospects held out in the following advertisement:—

FARMERS AND GARDENERS—ATTENTION!

The subscriber will complete any part of the United States and Canada, in paper of the value of the same superior Onion, on the receipt of ten cents per [illegible]

Farmers and Gardeners, see to it that you secure the best of seeds. For a small sum you can raise all the seeds in your garden and for the year.

Address, JOSH D. SARGENT,
Roxbury, N. H.

P. S.—Publishers of newspapers giving the above and one insertion, and sending marked copies to the subscriber, will receive, in return, their choice of any variety of the above seeds, or a copy of Burnet' notice on the Onion, valued at one dollars and fifty cents, or two dollars cash. Address pissing as above.

April 17, 1847.

Observe how adroitly the treading Josh aims his threats at the most vulnerable spot in both classes of his victims. Publishers of newspapers—" in the possession of Josh's generosity, go to have their choice between the onion seeds, the Gospel, and the ready cash, if they will but make known to the world the immense pecuniary position of the greatest Spanish onion, and many of them will be induced to subscribe to the same" with a will, or the following copy of the Onion notice will be forthcoming:

"Supposing that we have the opportunity of seeing one of stimulating onions, if you should have any of the same kind, we should be glad to have you send us a specimen. We have seen the Spanish onion, and have been told that it is a pound weight each, and is a pepper sweet."

It was let out in our time that in some places, "Spanish" or other, were sent to "subscribers with the fancy price of twenty-five cents upon the receipt of papers from all parts of the country, excepting that a few of them that received were supposed to have been obtained by the sending of a few seeds of some kind, whether onion or pea, or grass, or what. Perhaps the recipients will discover if the course of time. The editors were equally unfortunate. Many of them obtained a "Name on the Gospels" in preference to the seed or the money, but their wishes were not doubted to be gratified.

And so are now this compelling advertisement worked on the farmers and gardeners.

Here is farmer Johnson, whose boy has just brought in his weekly paper from the Office, and who is proceeding to refresh himself after the labors of the week, with the second chapter of the world at large has been doing in the same time. He deliberately pursues the columns of his beloved, dwelling with solemnity on the more weighty articles, and endeavoring to laugh over the funny ones, till, after the usual exhaustion of the "reading" department, his eye goes on in search of new advertisements, which he can distinguish at a glance, for he knows all the old ones by heart. His attention is arrested by the following notice, and he reads it aloud to himself. He reads it over carefully, and studies every word, that he may be sure that he fully and accurately understands it; and then compares it with the editorial notice of the same thing, and rapidly becomes confounded, as the Spanish onions must be great things, and that ten cents may be safely invested in the speculation, and that the Gospels are not to be sneezed at, and that Professor Holmes must be a man of truth and veracity, and that Josh Sargent must be a man of truth and veracity, and that Josh Sargent must be a man of truth and veracity, and that Josh Sargent